REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,401.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 0
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	1
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	3
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 0
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	16
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 4
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. ALMORA, 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander R. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY next the 15th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves TUTICORIN	23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Colombo	24
„ Vingorla	16	„ Galle	25
„ Goa	16	„ Negapatam	28
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	30
„ Mangalore	18	„ Cocanada	Feb. 1
„ Cannanore	19	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tellicherry	19	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Calicut	20	„ Calingapatam	3
„ Beypore	20	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Cochin	21	„ False Point	4
„ Alleppey	23	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentinak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAMOREAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 14th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	4
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	4
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	9
„ Baharen	26	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Jask	12
„ Fao	29	„ Guader	14
„ Mahomerah	30	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive at BUSREH	30	Arrives BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 14th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUFTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Cranford, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 17th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebander, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	22	14	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14 10	Including Wines.

Children under 5 years, free of charge. Children not above 9 years, half fares.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107 494	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	29th Jan.
EUROPA	2377 494	18th Dec.	25th Jan.	23rd Feb.
TOPIA	2731 678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

	Rs.	Rs.
FIRST CLASS	300	200
SECOND CLASS	200	200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 30TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 494 H. P., Captain Robert Hutcheson, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton. Fun.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2993	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Harlow	3725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2921	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3761	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	13th—Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	3726	4 0	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, Captain C. Anderson, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P., will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on an chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th December 1875. Superintendent.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Malta ..... „ 400
To London ..... „ 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class		2nd Class		Deck
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£18
To Port Said	£32	0	£25	10	£13
To Suez	£30	0	£24	0	£12

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS IN THE GODOWNS OF Messrs. RALI BROTHERS, RAMPART ROW, FORT, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to hold an Auction Sale THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M. in the Godowns of Messrs. Rali Brothers, in Rampart Row, of a quantity of different kinds of grey and white piece goods, prints, grey and white dhooties, &c, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

An invoice of Swallow and Ariell's Melbourne Biscuits in tins of 1½ to 7 lbs.

25 cases of Dr. Townsend Genuine Extracts of Sarsaparilla.

An invoice of American 8 day Clocks.

5 cases of Tea.

2 bales Grey Shirtings.

2 cases colored Muslins.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

A beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall," near Garbut point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co, MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AT THE SHARE BAZAR. TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Share Bazar by order of the mortgagee Hurrishunker Sukhram, on account and risk of Tribhowan Annundjee, the mortgagor, the following Shares, viz:—

16 Shares of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M., at the Bungalow of Col Moyle, at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Police Office.

Upwards of 1,500 valuable plants consisting of eucalyptus globulus, or fever destroyer, the only ones in Bombay, Austræ-lian acacias, antegoniums, stephanotus, verbina or lemon plants, petrea volubilis, arcarias scalypa tricolor, justicia picta, laurels of sorts, aucuccia maraitima, cleodendra of sorts, caladiums, ferns, roses of sorts, variegated aloe, variegated hybiscus, and other plants too numerous to mention.

The same will be on view on and after Wednesday next, the 12th instant.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder—About 300 tons superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares, and

About 50 tons teak boards and scantlings, of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Patron.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
President.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. &c. &c.
Trustees.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lieut-General Sir A J LAWRENCE, K.C.B.
Lieut-Col E BUCKLE, R.E.
Chairman.—Lieut. General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B

Abstract of General Rules.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.

2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

3.—Elections take place in June and December.

4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £90 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

8.—The Religious Education is in accordance, with the doctrines of the Church of England.

9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 29, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statemen frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the nerves, without producing any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons can testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and to Her Majesty's Government, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From J. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a Parsee Gentleman's Family, a GOVERNESS, who can teach up to the Matriculation Standard.

None need apply who do not know Music and Drawing.

Applications, stating salary expected, to be sent to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE 23, Gilder Road.

NOTICE.

A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 14th January 1876, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. C. WATT,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 4th January 1876.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN consequence of the holding of the University Convocation on the 18th instant, the QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY fixed for that day, is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under the last clause of Section III. of the Bombay Tramways Act of 1874, for his approval of a proposed NEW LINE of TRAMWAY by the route as below, viz:—

From a point of junction with the existing Colaba line of Tramway near the Wellington Fountain in a northerly direction along Apollo Street, and Marine Street across Elphinstone Circle in front of the Town Hall, along the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row to a point of junction with the Esplanade lines of Tramway at the south-east end of Cruickshank Road.

And whereas it has been represented to the Undersigned that the said new line of Tramway will be of great public convenience to persons attending Offices in the Fort, and also to persons in the Fort whose business requires them to go to Colaba.

Notice is hereby given that the Undersigned will consider any objections to the proposed new line of Tramway which may be submitted to him either by letter or personally at 4 P.M. until the 20th instant.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th January 1876.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

THE "SPECIAL SHERRY" HAS ARRIVED.

IT has been exhibited as a *dietetic*, by special permission, in the Museum of the British Medical Association. It is adopted and recommended by nearly 2,000 Physicians and Surgeons for its valuable *dietetic qualities*.

"Free from *Acidity* and *Heat*."—*The British Medical Journal.*

"It cannot fail to become an *important element* in the test stimulants, and an *essential* material in every *sick man's room*."—J. D. Brown, F. R. C. S., Surgeon Major, Royal Pembroke Artillery.

For other opinions see *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 23, 1875.

Price per quart bottle ..... Rs. 2-4
„ per dozen ..... „ 24-0

M. B. MADON & Co.,
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, &c.
40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.

Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Second hand Photographic Dark TENT. State price and description. Address "ARTIST," care of BOLTON & Co., Bombay.

ICE MACHINE FOR SALE—One by Siebe and Went, in good order; out-turn 15lbs per hour. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, lately returned from ENGLAND, wishes RE-ENGAGEMENT as a NURSE or LADY'S COMPANION. Has good Testimonials. Apply to "H. E. A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; that is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD

ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 89L Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

as quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & CO. have received a splendid assortment of Woollen Goods of the best qualities and newest Designs, specially selected for Indian Wear; the Fit and Finish of each Garment is guaranteed

CASH PRICE LIST.

OFFICE SUITS FOR GENERAL WEAR.	Rs. a.
Office Suits for General Wear. *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 0
RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.	
Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, washing Trousers or Breeches for Jungle Wear	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord, Trousers or Breeches	14 0
TROUSERS.	
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine ditto ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades.....from	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
Colored Drill Trousers	Six 28 0
Best White Drill	Six 30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Matted Materials	7 0

COATS.	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests, of the above materials	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	30 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 3
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0
DRESS SUITS.	
SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for Evening wear to cover Dress Suit	20 0
CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.	
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly shrunk	27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Pensions nearly 40 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

NOTICES.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC,

For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

Illustrated dialogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow: and 54 Upper Thames St., London (All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN

DURABILITY, FINISH & PERFORMANCE,

BEST TIME-KEEPERS IN THE WORLD!

MADE BY MACHINERY, to an

EXACT GAUGE, on the

INTERCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLE,

THEREFORE (WHEN NECESSARY)

REPAIRED AT SMALL COST.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY, by the introduction, at their Factory at Waltham, of an extensive plant of automatic machinery of the finest and most perfect description, have so reduced the cost of production, that a saving of 40 PER CENT. in the manufacture of Watches is effected, resulting in an increased supply of a more perfect machine than it is possible to make by the most skilled hand labour.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH JAN. 1876.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday gives no Liverpool Cotton Market information which we have not already noticed in our issue of this morning, and to-day's opening report is dull, probable sales 10,000 bales actual imports, 4,000.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Saturday was reported quiet but steady.

The New York telegrams of the 8th instant report Mid-Uplands still at 13¼ cents per lb. on spot, March shipment 13¼ cents per lb., a decline of 1/16 cent. Gold and Exchange on London were unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the ports were as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts.....	22,000	13,000	15,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	2,515,000	2,218,000	2,686,000

Coffee in London was unaltered on Saturday. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil had declined 5s. but Cochin was unchanged. Bombay Linseed was 6d. per quarter lower, but other seeds were the same.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was quoted the same as on Thursday. Oriental Bank Shares are at £46, Chartered £17 10s, Chartered Mercantile £25, and Hongkong and Shanghai £27 per share.

Consols this morning are at 93⅛ ; French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver continues at 55½d ; per oz.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the 8th instant, shows the following changes during the week :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O	Inc.	Rs. 38,342
Do do Branches.....	Inc.	2,36 78
Deposits	Dec.	10,097
Government Securities.....	Dec.	4,00 413
Loans	Dec.	3,31,322
Bills Discounted.....	Dec.	1,68,856
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	63,035
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	12,62,788

The amounts of the alterations in the various accounts are only small, but they are all in the one direction and in the aggregate make a not unimportant addition to the Cash Balance and through that to the strength of the Bank. No reduction is likely to be made now in the rates of discount, but a return like the present shows the very limited demand which still prevails for money and assures us of continued ease until a much more active state of trade sets in if not through the season.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown continued weakness to-day, but the only change in rates is a partial decline in demand Bank Bills the highest rate for which is now 1s. 9½d. per rupee. For three months 1s. 9¼d. and six months 1s. 9¼d. are the quotations all round. A strong demand still exists for Credit and Document Bills both ready and for future delivery even at the low level current. Nominally we call 3 months' sight credits for this Mail 1s. 9¾d., but probably better could have been done for favourite paper, and 3 months' sight Documents we call 1s. 9 25-32 to 13-16. In forward delivery there has been a moderate business doing on the basis of 1-16d. per rupee per month on the above figures.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions, but the Accountant General has again withdrawn as a seller and the demand rate has accordingly recovered to par.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is somewhat easier. A considerable business has been done in Fours at Rs. 99-16. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 102 11 16 ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 106¾.

THE SHARE MARKET is firm with a fair extent of business doing and any changes in values have been in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays have advanced a half per cent. and now close firm at 36 per cent. premium. Mofussil Press Co.'s shares are active at a further improvement of Re. 5 per share. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving concerns are in decidedly better request and we quote a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share all round.

IN COTTON to-day there has been next to nothing doing. The depressing telegrams from home have put the few buyers there were out of the market, and although sellers are willing to accept a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from Saturday's prices, there are no buyers except for occasional sample lots and these only of the best qualities. The receipts for the two days were 1,700 bales and for the three days 3,380 bales, which is still very light for the time of year. Small hand samples of Broach have come in to day. They show a good deal of yellow stain and the staple is by no means satisfactory. No arrivals of any importance are looked for this month.

FREIGHTS to-day have been quiet with little doing, but consignees still hold out for £2-10 for ready Steamers and £2 7 6 for forward loading. The sailing ship Varuna makes but poor progress with her loading at £2 5 per ton.

PIECE Goods to-day are quite nominal as regards prices, almost no business of any kind having been done.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay	680
8,880	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	270
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
60,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	483

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	7,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,100
7,800	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
20,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Abbas Cotton Press Co..	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	635 xd
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
100	1,000	all	...	Bhowanigur M. & P. Co.	1,400
180	12,000	11,000	450 p.c.	Bombay United	1,085
175	1,000	all	...	Bro ch Mills	170
300	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	675
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning ..	2 0
1,500	1,350	all	60 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	8-5
1,000	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co..	1025
750	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Jeeraj Halloo Mills	1100
...	...	500	...	Khandelah Spinning	8 0
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	960
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,120
1,250	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
4,100	625	all	40 p.c.	Oriental.....	717½
800	1,000	200	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning ...	850
500	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

*Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company..	57
1,000	1,000	500	60 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	650
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.....	170
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Mahabaleshwar Company, Ld..	90
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	25
1,800	500	all	80 p.c.	Treasher & Co.....	410
—	250	all	40 p.c.	Vegetable Tarnt Ship	82

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 8th January compared with the statement issued on 29th December :—

LIABILITIES.	29th Dec. Rs.	8th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do do. ..... „ 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	71,87,554	72,25,896
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,74,773	15,10,811
Other Deposits	1,91,57,745	1,91,49,248
Post Bills	42,737	41,740
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,15,319	6,79,452
	3,99,48,128	4,03,75,147

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	50,55,227	46,56,114
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	20,33,468	21,58,221
Loans on Security of do. do.	16,30,107	19,96,785
Current Accounts, overdrawn	925	2, 61
Bills Discounted	97,97,186	96,28,330
Stamps	4,547	4,570
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,10,064		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,35,000	3,75,064	3,75,064
Bullion	1,56,879	1,58,629
Cash Balances with Correspondents ..	5,44,566	4,61,921
Cash and Currency Notes.....	2,09,47,969	2,16,10,753
	3,99,48,128	4,03,75,147

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ORIGON, 801 tons, Captain Geo. Rollo, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Sunderland (September 24th), with a cargo of 1,140 tons, and 11 cwts. coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S.S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 990 tons, Captain A. Nicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (December 4th,) calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,626 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manukjee and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CALCUTTA, 542 tons, Captain J. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (January 7th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Conductor and Mrs. Warren, three children and servant, Corporal Fox, B. R. A., and seven deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's S.S. ETTORE, 1,300 tons, Captain C. Logarich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Trieste.—Mr. G. Parodis. For Suez.—Mr. Wegener, Mr. Fiske, Mr. Van Soherff, and Mr. H. Brann. For Aden.—Sixteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowdon, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Dwarka.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and three servants. For Kurrachee—His Highness Alleyha and two others, and Col. Lord and servant. For different ports.—One hundred and seventy-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. Rajpootana, 1,113 tons, Captain H. Morby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Thompson, child and servant, Revd Fathers Girrad and Leopold. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Vinchester, Mr. and Mrs. DePestanna and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Rapke, three children and three servants, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Origon	Rollo	Sunderland, Sept 24.
10	French Corvette D'Assas	Corbigny	Goa, Jan 8.
	Border Chieftain (s).	Nicol	Newcastle, Dec 4.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Jan 7.
	Rajpootana (s)	Morby	Calcutta, Dec 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
10	Heros.....	Alsen	Akyab.
	Pera (s).....	M-thven	Aden and Suez.
	Puttialla (s).....	Trowton	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Ettore (s).....	Lazarich	Trieste, &c.

The Steamer Zambesie, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

6 Penang (s) .....Scott ... .Moulmein, Dec 30.
Sir J. Lawrence (s) Heldwin .....Sandoway, Jan 1.
Malda (s)..... Sharp .....Penang, Dec 29.
Star of Denmark Legg .....London, Sept. 17.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

6 Celt (s) ....
Penang ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixon s, 20 kegs iron nails and 149 bun les nail rod iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Timor s, 3 cases soap, S Heptools ; 5 barrels soft soap, S S Narrelwala ; 75 boxes tinned plates, H Lallmeya.
Atalanta s, 2 cases tab oco, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot s, 100 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.
Zerbino s, 8 cases iron safes, G Dewjee.
Khedive s, 20 bottles quick silver, R Ramjee.
Deccan s, 7 cases cochineal and 2 cases dyes, N Motichund ; 5 cases cochineal, G Burjiall.
Bangalore s, 10 cases bottling wire and 10 boxes tinned plates, Angus Son & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s, 115 cases brandy, C Bunevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vixon s, 30 bags myrabollams, N Khuttow ; 270 bags g'nll, S Veerjee ; 78 bales hemp, M Nuthoo ; 27 bales wool, V Waggjee ; 30 bales wool, T Enderjee ; 47 bales cotton, C Lilladhur ; 93 bales cotton, J Jadowjee ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bubbu and Co ; 180 bales cotton, R Poonsey and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Hall Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, N Soondirjee ; 100 bales cotton, G Cullianjee ; 60 bales wool, D Gowjee ; 75 bales wool, P Ramjee ; 94 bales wool, V Dewchund ; 76 bales wool, W Vussjee ; 67 bales wool, T Tezbhai ; 56 bales wool, C Khetsey ; 130 bales wool, R Toolesdass and Co ; 23 bales wool, N Bhegraz ; 304 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 58 bales cotton, B Canjee ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Stokes Hobart and Co ; 44 bales cotton, R Ramjee ; 166 bales cotton, R Bezonjee ; 170 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha and Co ; 70 bags turmeric, Topun Sondirjee ; 31 bales wool, R Moolchund ; 59 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Beuldeugh, 5,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Khetsey s, 501 bales coir yarn, D B Khan and Co ; 28 bales coir yarn, J Arbee ; 15 cases cardamoms, N Khuttow ; 13 cases dry ginger, M Munjee ; 15 cases dry ginger, M Assur ; 15 cases dry ginger, M Nuthoo ; 13 cases dry ginger, R Mareally ; 1 bale hides, V Fulleman ; 3 bales skins, P Mamed ; P Mamed ; 5 bales skins, P Nuthoo ; 3 bales hides, C M A A Mohidin and Co ; 30 cases M of P shells, A Moosanoy ; 60 cases olibanum ; P Assur ; 2 bales skins, D Vollies ; 7 bales skins and 5 cwts horns, Mutcef ; 708 bags coffee, 467 bags turmeric, and 310 packages ginger, P and O Co.
Timor s, 70 bags dry ginger, V Jairam ; 7 cases cardamoms, M Goculdass ; 25 cases P feathers, M Lookmanjee ; 220 cwts coir yarn, J Bhimjee ; 300 b gs gall, S Veerjee ; 230 bags myraballums, D Goculdass ; 2 bales carpets, E N Colabawalla and Co ; 51 cases dry ginger, M Govindjee ; 69 cases dry ginger and 108 bags coffee, D B Khan and Co.

FOR HULL.

Nyanza s, 7,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Z Ring, 500 bags linseed, Wall ace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E Spencer and Co ; 370 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria s, 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s, 125 bags gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Zambesi s, 62 bags pepper, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Almora s, 301 packages raisin, A Hubbibhoy.
Golconda s, 24 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 21 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 37 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 19 chests opium, Hajee A Fazool and Co ; 8 chests opium, E I Lungrana and Co ; 48 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 7 chests opium, R Khimjee and Co ; 10½ chests opium, H Nursingdass ; 32 chests opium, N Sewgurand ; 27 chests opium, Hajee E Ellias ; 4 chests opium, P Sarawakee ; 35 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 22½ chests opium, N J Abraham ; 8 bales twist, D Ruttonsey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda s, 16 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 73 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co ; 2 chests opium, L Lilladhur ; 11½ chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 17 chests opium, A Goormookhray ; 8 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 46 chests opium, H Manockram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1834 Benclough, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2156 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 17th Jan.
2092 Khedive (s), Steward—Mails, 17th Jan.
1440 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON OR HAVRE.

495 Valkyrien, Edom.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1538 Cella (s), Holmes—Gaddum & Co.
1081 Vixon (s), O'Keefe—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HULL.

1567 Nyanza (s), Fisher—N. Dinshaw.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1540 Zambesi (s) Symons—Mails, 24th Jan.

FOR GENOA.

1139 Assiria (s), Roselli—C. Grondona.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg.

FOR U. K. OR NEW YORK.

1497 Harmonia, Small—D M rwanjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1450 Othello, Efford—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

146 Golden Age, Quicke.
638 Roma Capitole, Ozili'.

FOR HONGKONG.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—Mails, 11th Jan.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1714 Almora (s), Howell—B. I. S. N. Co.
983 Miles, Issabella, Deputy.
1138 Glenroy, Bews.

FOR JEDDAH.

648 Mula (s), Doart—Esse bin Califa.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1005 Diadem, Smith.
1340 Salsette, Mackay.

FOR COCHIN.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR MAURITIUS.

486 Zingra, Williams.

FOR GOPAULPORE.

394 Choice, Harrison.

NOT FIXED.

206 Alfred Michael, Serenon.
993 Antrim, Prenderyast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
812 Asia (s), Pateau—L. Sibille & Co.
1276 Bombayfarers, Maddell—E. Latham & Co.
990 Brider Chieftain (s), Nicol,—N. Manockjee and Co.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
1092 City Camp, Green—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
464 Corsair, Trott.
548 Calcutta (s), Nailer,—B. I. S. N. Co.
482 Fairy, Johnson.
1172 Faune, Molin.
470 Hart Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1352 Miningu, Phillips—Finlay Muir & Co.
420 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1000 Nabob, Nadin.
984 Princess Somawatty, Anderson—F. Muir & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Fowles—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1072 Prince of Denmark, Linskill—K. Nixon & Co.
1113 Rajpootana s, Morby,—B. I. S. N. Co.
472 Soolloo, Gibbs.
1055 Sea Chief, Phillips.
586 Warren Hastings, Woolridge.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

80 Emanuel, Nacoda.
1155 Futtay Mobarauck, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
1090 Gowhanar, Nacoda.
944 St. Bernard, Tullock—S. Trabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1061 Dalhousie (s), Warner.
1091 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
538 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.)
3035 Newcastle (s) 31, Douglas.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·904
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	66· 2
Relative humidity of Air	0·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·6
Minimum do. do.	68·9
General Direction of wind	NNW, NNE, E, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	198

HIGH COURT.—11TH JANUARY.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For further direction and costs.

Heard, C and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin—Khoja Allarukia Soomar,—Lynch and Tobin.
F r further direction on Commissioner's Report.

1192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

Long Causes.

5-75—A Framji—Dadameya Noormahomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Merwanji.
415-75—M H Khan—Shee Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Kullianji and others—H Becknell.
339-75—M H Khan—The same vs Villa Bhima and others —H Becknell.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and Lee-Warner
381-75—Balkrisna and B J—Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others
565-73—Moolji and B—Hurdas Nursingdass vs Haji Curimbinee Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin
331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Ebrahim and Sayani—Fletcher and Smith
114-74—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Dorabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For further hearing on the special Commissioners Report.
539-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goolcobhai Hurgovindass—Bai Ambavaloo widow—Crawford and Bovey.

Long Cause.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Naviba widow—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley —Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

Short Causes.

559-75—P Kavasjee—Hormusjee Byramjee and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee—Shamrao Pandoorung.
560-75—P Kavasjee—Bhanjee widow vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee C —Shamrao Pandurung.
561-75—P Kavasjee—Ruttonbai widow vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee —Shamrao Pandoorung.
575-75—In the matter of Bhaskar Manockjee vs Ruckmibai widow.
615-75—Jefferson and Payne—Custoor Saila and others vs Ramoonath Soonderjee and others.
625-75—Mean, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Mohunjee Dampee vs Gungachurn Sewpursad—Rimington, Hore and Langley
634-75—Fletcher and Smith—G R Trephook vs Seymour Rescoe.
638-75—P Kavasji Manockji Rustomji vs Jamsetjee Pestonjee—Macfarlane and Skinsey
642-75—Oralgie, Lynch and Owen—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs R Argus and Co.—Fletcher and Smith

Long Causes.

477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs—The Coconada Press Company—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.
145-75—Moolji and R—Gopalghir Janamgher vs Suntoosgir Jairamgeer and others—(Mr Fletcher for pauper)—Together.
151-75—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Muddanger Jairamgir and others vs Gopalgir Jairamger—Moolji and B
84-75—A Framjee—Charles Henry Hemmett vs Pellonjee Bomanjee Wania—P Cowasjee.
155-75—Moolji and B—Gopalghir Jairamgher vs Mancorebai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas
543-75—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Memon Haji Assam vs Balcrustna Bhasker

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

For Judgment.

810-74—Jefferson and Payne—Kasserbai Rasboonath vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Prescott and Winter.

Short Causes.

431-75—Moolji and Romonjee—Haji Ellas Haji Abdoola vs Hulleemabai widow—Lynch and Tobin
460-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Limited vs Mowjee Ramchundas—
555-75—Crawford and Roeser—Kanialall Muuneeram and another vs Nursingdass Hurryram and others
578-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Bhurrumpore S and Weaving Co. vs Fazeellah Cassumbhoy—J C Coms
649-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Hormusjee B and another vs Amarjee Jamsjee and others
660-75—Ditto—Robert B Reynolds and others vs Rehemoobhoy Mahomed—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner

Long Causes.

519-75—Janardhun and Gopal—Ramchundra vs Madhowrao Devanath and others—Chalk nd Turner
551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramjee vs Dewjee Ramjee and another—Hearn and Payne
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manocklall Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hursonbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thacker Dewji Heerji—G S Judge
278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjevundas vs William Loudon—Inverarity and Sayani
494-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Damodhur—Tyabji and Sayani
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhai Ruttonhuter vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurro'um Crustaji vs Sukurbai Hormusji Bhamgara and others
690-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward Bodges—H Becknell.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

AN Anglo-Indian who has been under medical treatment in this country is often astonished to hear from the oracular mouth of some famous London consulting surgeon that the treatment he has undergone here is altogether wrong and mistaken. "Barbarous! Gross ignorance! Barbarous! Barbarous!" were the expressions used by a physician of European reputation to a patient who detailed the treatment he had received in India, and, indeed, the faculty at home have a trick of shrugging their shoulders over the practice of their Indian brothers of the scalpel in a manner which is anything but consoling or comforting to the patient who has to choose between the twain. Now, let us consider how far this slur cast upon the Indian medical profession is justifiable, for the subject is one of great importance to the public at large. Are Indian doctors really so black as they are painted, or is the Indian medical profession, which has turned out such men as Collis Browne, Fayrer, etc., really superior to the profession at home? The truth, we rather think, is, that a certain number of idle, ignorant, or dissipated doctors have thrown a shade on a body of able men, and, just as the Indian military officer at home is regarded in a dubious light for the pranks which some black sheep of the Indian Army have played, so the Indian doctor may be distrusted for the sins of a man who is no real representative of his profession. No doubt there are some very singular practitioners in the Indian Medical Service. We knew of one whose instruments had to be taken away from him by his superior medical officer. Said the latter, "if he was allowed to retain them the hospital floor would be strewn with arms and legs." Another we have known to perform a dangerous operation for a patient suffering, it was supposed, from abscess of the liver. The man died of the operation, when it was found he had no abscess at all. Yet another proposed to a lady to open the neck of her child and introduce a quill there to facilitate its breathing. The child had simply a cold and a bit of flannel cured it. Another mistook a case of gout for a sprained ancle, and caused iced water to be kept constantly on the limb, to the excessive agony, if not danger, of the patient. But it would be tedious to go on recounting instances of error or of ignorance exhibited by men totally unfit for their duties ; the great question is whether these men with licence to commit murder cannot be placed under some effective control by their superiors.

Our own impression is that the Indian Medical Service requires reform as much as the Army or Civil Service—perhaps more. Men are passed into it who are not qualified for their duties, and after they have entered the Service they do not keep themselves *au fait* with what is going on in the medical world, but become idlers in every sense of the word. Men of other professions are kept constantly up to the mark. The military officer, for instance, is made to pass through a garrison course, or what not, but, once an Assistant Surgeon has established himself in the Service, his learning is taken for granted, and there is often no one to test his capacity as a professional man. There are, to be sure, many able men in the Service. Every Anglo-Indian can probably count off half a dozen rapidly on his fingers in whom he would repose the utmost confidence, but there are others of whom he would say with Napoleon, "Ah, Dieu m'en garde!"—men who do not read even so much as the *Lancet* from one year's end to the other. The impression among the members of the Indian Medical Service, we believe, is, that they are not liberally treated by the Government. Their pay and allowances are not what they could wish them to be, and they are sometimes kicked from pillar to post in a manner more exasperating than pleasant. Like the poet Butler, who asked for bread and who received a stone, the Indian medical officer gets a cocked hat or a stripe down his trousers when he applies for more pay or perquisites. This is discouraging, and perhaps accounts for the uncultivated field of medical inquiry which we see stretching widely around us in India. Less is done in a scientific sense, in fact, by our medical men than we might expect of them. The Botany of India, for instance, does not appear to have that light of medical science thrown upon it which might result in valuable additions to the Pharmacopœia, and the natives go on using their simples—often most effectually—under the doctors' noses without the latter being able to tell the name of one of the remedies used. The Indian Medical Service has as yet discovered no remedy for cholera, for snake-bite, or leprosy, and this is a reproach upon a profession whose business it is to inquire into such things until the cure is found for them. We cannot help thinking that, if the Germans or the French had possession of India instead of the English, the love of science of their *savans* would long ere this have produced better botanical results than we can boast of at present.

But the Government, it must be confessed, do not go the best way to work to render their medical officers studious and contented. Ever since we remember, there have been difficulties about fees in connection with the members of the Medical Service. Sometimes the doctors have been allowed to charge whatever they pleased for attendance on all but military men employed in military duties, and at other times their fees have been regulated on a scale worthy of a Parochial Board. That the doctors are hardly treated often, we know from a case in point. A certain Station Surgeon attended a Civilian and his family for two years, during which time he was often out of bed half the night with the gentleman's teething progeny, and at the end of the period he was presented with the magnificent honorarium of two hundred rupees, which he returned as declined with thanks. On the other hand there have been instances of professional greed, where claims of a heavy character were made upon people who could afford to meet them, so that it is a vexed question whether the Government should not provide medical attendance for *all* their servants gratis, compensating the doctors of course for the loss in fees they would suffer under the arrangement. Any scheme or plan which would have the effect of improving the Service, and of obtaining the best men available, is to be desired, for we do not consider that medical science in India is at all up to the mark, all things considered. Once upon a time India was the medical adventurer's El Dorado. Hartley, in "The Surgeon's Daughter," is the type of Eastern *hakim* who has now degenerated into the ship's "experienced surgeon," sharing honours with the cow. They had fine fees from the Princes of India, these English *hakims* of the Pagoda period, but the golden shower is cut off for the Indian Medical Service in a great measure, though we believe it still falls for independent practitioners in great cities. Never, however, as of old, and it would seem that the medical students at home would rather try their luck anywhere than in India. The best men, we have heard, elect for home practice, or for colonial work, or anything in preference to the East, so that the Indian Government has not the pick of the market—possibly because it will not pay for it. This is another instance of pennywise economy on the part of the State, for there can be little doubt that if it happened to get hold of a single pearl of price like Hunter, Jenner, or any other great discoverer in medical science, he alone would more than pay for all that was expended on his fellows. However, Government aims at respectable mediocrity in all things, whence, perhaps, the poor condition of medical science in this country, and the indifferent system of sanitation prevailing everywhere. It has been suggested that the Indian Government should specially train young men at a Medical College for a medical career, and that the Cooper's Hill experiment should be extended to this branch of the public service as well as to the Army, Public Works, and Civil Service. The idea is plausible enough, the more especially as the plan of going into the streets for Indian officers, military or medical, does not seem to answer. The open competitive system is one of those things, most provoking in their way, that disappoint, though why they disappoint one cannot tell. In theory the idea is admirable. There is all the youth of England to select from, and surely this is an advantage that must render it triumphant, and yet it does not pay. Whether the cream of the mob won't come, or whether there is no cream at all, the result is still the same, that the open market does *not* produce the genius we might expect to get out of it by competition. We are more likely to get medical, military, or any other talent out of average brains specially educated for a special purpose than out of anything else, and it is on this supposition that an Indian Medical College might be advocated. Such an institution should originate a general reform of the Indian Medical Service also, and not, we think, before it is wanted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Hemans, Cantain, Bombay R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lucas, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Mackay, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on Med Cert, from Mhow.

JANUARY 9.

Russell, Lieut Genl, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Montgomery, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Swanston, Major, Madras Dy Asst Qr Mr Gl, from leave, to Bellary.

JANUARY 9.

Hughes, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poonundhur.
Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 10.

Wolfe, Sub Ins, Bombay Army Educ, on duty, to Aden.
Sexton, Major, Bombay Asst Qr Mr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 8TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sarats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .....4 11-16d.

Exchange on India .....1s. 9¼d.

Oriental Bank Shares £46

Chartered „ „ £17-10

Do Mercantile „ £25

Hongkong and Shanghai..... £27

4 per cent. Rupee Paper .....90¾.

4½ do. do. .....91¾.

5½ do. do. ....95.

Total Coin in the Bank of France ..£67,500,000

„ Notes in circulation £99,875,000

3 per cent. Consols for Account .....93¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....104½.

Bar Silver .....55¾.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

10TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from the United Kingdom, 3 hours 56 minutes.

Minimum time, do. 49 minutes.

Average time occupied, 2 hours 27 minutes.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA has arrived on a visit to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. The principal manœuvres will take place during the Prince's visit, the soldiers' sports being fixed for the 17th instant, after which the Camp will break up. The eldest son of Maharaja Holkar will be also there.

THE French corvette D'Assay, Captain Barbigny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, (January 8th). She was received with a salute of 21 guns from the men-of-war in the harbour, and also a similar salute from the Saluting Battery on shore, to which the D'Assay replied by a salute of 21 guns.

ADMIRAL MACDONALD, Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian Station, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Calcutta on Friday next. The Admiral accompanied the Prince of Wales from Madras to Calcutta; and he is making the journey across to Bombay overland, stopping *en route* at Benares and Jubbulpore.

THE accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India, for the five months ended the 31st of August, show that the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 14,71,29,340 as compared with Rs. 13,92,55,940 during the same period of last year. The total value of exports excluding treasure was Rs. 25,76,43,862 as against Rs. 23,80,25,526. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 2,90,63,194 as against Rs. 3,65,51,175, and of that exported Rs. 71,97,486 as against Rs. 68,60,226. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,77,71,647 as compared with Rs. 1 75,39,902, and of export duty Rs. 33,02,776 as compared with Rs. 22,56,025.

At their weekly meeting on Thursday, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. We (*Englishman*) are informed that the balance at credit of profit and loss account stood at Rs. 9,44,499-0-4, and that it has been disposed of as follows :—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	... Rs.	7,70,000
For depreciation in Government Securities	... „	56,628 12 8
Transfer to Reserve Fund	... „	1,00,000 0 0
„ „ Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	... „	15,000 0 0
„ „ Profit and Loss Account of next half year	... „	2,870 3 8
	Rs.	9,44,499 0 4

We have received intelligence, says the Meerut paper, from Roorkee of the death, under the most extraordinary circumstances, of Conductor R. Bruce, Sub Engineer in charge of Head works of the Ganges Canal at Mynpore near Hurdwar. Mr. Bruce is reported to have been spending a very pleasant evening amongst his family circle and a few friends on New Year's Day, and that after dinner he suddenly left the room as if to go for something. Soon after a servant brought in a note from him and the company were startled by the double report of a gun. All rushed to a tent in the compound and found Mr. Bruce had shot himself through the neck and head by discharging both barrels of a rifle with his toes. The motive for this is not forthcoming, and in the absence of it no reasonable cause can be assigned for the deed. He was a steady man, very popular, stood well in the Department, and had no pecuniary anxieties. The matter is in the hands of a court of inquest who may elicit some facts.

AT the request of the Government of India Sir R. Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has written a minute regarding the possibility or desirability of certain lines of light railways in Bengal. On this subject the *Indian Daily News* writes as follows :—"There can be no doubt that one of the primary wants of the province is the means of communication: but one of the difficulties of providing this is the unfortunate land tenure which necessitates the taxation of the whole country for the improvement of landed estates in Bengal, from which no beneficial return to the Government can reasonably be expected. Or at least none in proportion to those to be conferred on the landholders. Having given them the best part of the province, the rest of it and the country in general must provide the means for its successful cultivation, and the conveyance of the produce to the best markets. Whether there be in the gubernatorial mind, some latent scheme for avoiding any additions to the great national injustice already perpetrated we are not aware: but apart from this, there ought not to be any great objection to the carrying out of the various schemes proposed, which would undoubtedly confer great benefits upon the province."

THE misfortunes of the Prince's companions in the hunting field have, we fear, excited more laughter than commiseration in India. It is difficult to understand why Lord Charles Beresford can have lost two front teeth in an encounter with a jackal; and some hard-hearted people grinned yesterday over the touching account given by a gushing special of the accident to Lord Carington, who, while out pig-sticking, was thrown from his horse and broke his collar-bone. The special beautifully says:—"The Royal party had tiffin under an acacia tree at a pretty spot. They were surrounded by a circle of elephants, beyond which were gaily dressed beaters and sowars. The scene—*with the disabled nobleman lying on the ground amongst his friends*—was highly picturesque. Lord Carington's manly bearing was much admired." Thackeray himself, in the wildest sallies of that humorous imagination which loved to burlesque the fashionable reports prepared by the Jenkinses of his day, never produced anything to equal this passage in the history of the Prince and his friends. That tough old soldier, Lord Napier, who breaks his collar bone before going calmly through a review, in the matter-of-course fashion in which Hotspur used to kill a dozen or two of Scots to give him an appetite for breakfast, is not nearly so interesting a figure as the young nobleman lying under a tree with ministering attendants to hand him cooling drinks, and with elephants, beaters, and Jenkinses by the dozen grouped picturesquely around him. The scene must have been like that in the play of *Ours*, when the news is told at a picnic that the regiment is ordered to the Crimea, and one of Robertson's languid heroes, stretched at full length on the green-sward, drawlingly remarks :—"What's the good of going to the Crimea? much better lie here and smoke." Some alarm has, we hear, been created among sportsmen, by the news that H. R. H. and company killed seven pigs, and that there was only one boar among the seven. It is asked if H. R. H. means to exterminate the breed of pigs before he leaves India.

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following account of the failure of a Hindu Loan Society in Madras :—On Wednesday last on the motion of the Advocate General, acting on behalf of one of the creditors, an order was passed for the winding up of the Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, on the ground of its being unable to pay its debts. The Fund is one of those Loan Societies so popular in Madras, which, starting with small monthly subscriptions, make loans to their contributors, and also, receive loans on deposit. The petitioner had deposited the sum of Rs. 5,000, and had for some months failed in his endeavours to recover payment. Mr. Justice Kernan, after examining the balance-sheet, remarked there could be little doubt that the Company was insolvent, and that an order for winding it up must be passed. The Advocate-General said, that the petitioner had no wish to press for the winding-up order, if payment of his debt could be arranged. The case was, therefore, ordered to stand over till this morning with a view to a possible adjustment; but no such adjustment having been come to, the learned Judge to-day passed an order for winding up the Company, and appointing an official liquidator. It is much to be feared that this is no solitary instance, but that many of the Loan Societies in Madras are really insolvent, and will sooner or later expose their contributors to loss. It is a matter for regret that there should be no official specially entrusted with the duty of examining such funds, and testing their solvency. It is obvious that registration under the Indian Companies Act is no sufficient guarantee and the class of persons, whose hard-earned savings are too often swept away in the ruin of these Societies, is one which, on every ground, requires all the protection which the Government can afford. The Government could hardly take in hand a more useful project than a bill which should have for its object the proper investigation and control of these Societies. Meanwhile, we can only warn all contributors to Societies of the kind to inform themselves of the position and prosperity of any Institution with which they contemplate doing business.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a Calcutta native paper, which pretends to be an instructor of the foolish and on many matters to be wiser than his native neighbours, writes about the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Zenana ladies as follows :—"It was whispered abroad that Babu Jagadananda wanted to take the Prince of Wales to his house by promising to introduce His Royal Highness to the ladies of his family. It appears Babu Jagadananda is a shrewd observer of human life and the secret springs which move men to action. He knew that young men are naturally very fond of the company of ladies, and he probably calculated in his mind that he might as well make an attempt to tempt Prince Albert Edward. Babu is a young man, to pay a visit to the ladies of his house. There was probably another consideration which decided him. We have hitherto preserved the sanctity of our zenana even from the encroachment of our powerful rulers. We have lost all, but yet the timid Bengallee would take off the head of the first Englishmen who would intrude upon the sanctity of his zenana. The consequence has been, that the inquisitive Englishmen have all along felt a longing to have a peep at our ladies and hold converse with them. Reformers and politicians have been trying for the last fifty years to induce the people to throw open their zenanas, but as a conquered people they have chosen to keep their social custom intact. Babu Jagadananda calculated in his mind that the reward of the traitor who would first open the door of the zenana to the European gaze is sure to be immense. As a private individual and insignificant man he never dared to hope that the Prince would pay him a visit, so the reward that he wanted for his act was the visit. When this was whispered abroad, it was resolved by many to go to Babu Jagadananda and induce him in the name of the nation to desist. But it was thought that the honour of the Hindoo nation is in the custody of every Hindoo and it is impossible to preserve it if the custodians themselves betray it. And Jagadananda has stabbed the Hindoo Society in its most tender and vital part. The Hindoos now have only one remedy, a small consolation however. It is to disown Babu Jagadananda as a member of their nation, to cast him off at once. The Hindoo nation has nursed a viper in its breast, a viper who without caring the least for the feelings of his co-religionists from Comorin to Himalaya and the honour of the nation, has, for the gratification of a personal vanity, disgraced the whole Hindoo community. The Prince of Wales has given his reward, the offended dignity of the nation might now award its punishment. The Hindoos might not touch him, see him, hold converse with him, or come in contact with his shadow. Hindoo tanks might be closed against him, Hindoo shopkeepers refuse to deal with him, barbers refuse him services and washermen to serve him. He might be left alone, forgotten, forsaken, and cast off."

M. ARMINIUS VAMBERY, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* on the official reports of the Russian expedition to Khokand, comes to the conclusion that the campaign was, "on the whole, a misfortune for Russia." "The result of the expedition may be regarded as satisfactory by General Kauffmann and his officers, who were doubtless glad of the opportunity of distinguishing themselves and obtaining decorations; but it came at a very inopportune moment for Russian policy. The Court of St. Petersburg did not want Khokand either for strategical, political, or commercial reasons, since Khudojar Khan was the obedient instrument of its will, being allowed in return to extort money from the Khokanders at his pleasure." When, however, his tyranny drove the people to insurrection, Russia was obliged to interfere, as the insurgents were supported by the Kiptchaks, who threatened her own territory. This race (says M. Vambery), whose warlike deeds are celebrated throughout the whole of Central Asia, occupy much the same position in the north east of Turkestan as the Turcomans in the north-west. "The only difference is that, while Turcoman bravery has always manifested itself only in plunder and in interrupting the traffic between Persia and the territories on the Oxus, the Kiptchaks never interfered with peaceful travellers, but played an important part in the political revolutions of the last two centuries." The Kiptchak, like the Kara-Kirghiz, besides being naturally brave is hardened by the wild life of his native mountains; the Russians rightly call him "diko kamenni Kirchiz" (the wild and stony Kirghiz). As to General Kauffmann's bulletins, M. Vambery observes that the General's theatrical and sensational style is notorious in Russia, and that his highflown accounts of the victories gained by the Russians over the townspeople in Khokand should be taken with a considerable grain of salt. The inhabitants of the towns are "vicious and cowardly;" "no one can have an idea of their degraded state who has not become personally acquainted with them;" and "a single Russian would be a match for a hundred of them." There could have been no real fighting, notwithstanding the "great victory of Makhram," until the Russians attacked Andidjan, the head-quarters of the Kiptchak rebels, and the birthplace of the famous Sultan Baber. The resistance here seems by the official reports to have been most obstinate, and the losses of the Russians (twelve dead and thirty-five wounded) are, thinks M. Vambery, evidently understated. He further points out that it appears from General Kauffmann's last report that after the capture of Endidjan the Russians received a check which forced them to retire—an incident which may be of great importance in confirming the general belief of the invincibility of the Kiptchaks, and in foiling the designs of the Russians against Yakoob Khan. "The fighting at Endidjan has shown Russia that the Kiptchaks are formidable foes; and, assuming that there are at least 100,000 of them, it may be a question whether Russia will not have to moderate her ambition if these brave mountaineers should be taken into the pay of the astute and energetic Ameer of Kashgar."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will embark from the Apollo Bunder on board the Dalhousie at 1 P.M. on the 13th instant. The route from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Country will be as follows :—

Leave	Bombay on Thursday, Jan.	13	at 1 P.M.
Arrive	Deoghur	„ 14	
	Sheregaum	„ 15	
	Dajipoor	„ 16	
	Walowra	„ 17	
	Annunj	„ 18	
	Huldi.....	„ 19	
	Kholapore	„ 20	
Leave	Kholapore.....	„ 24	
Arrive	Kuini.....	„ 24	
	Nerla	„ 25	
	Karad.....	„ 26	
	Umras.....	„ 27	
	Atit	„ 28	
	Sattara	„ 29	
Leave	Sattara	Feb. 1	
Arrive	Gunneshkind.....	„ 1	
Leave	Gunneshkind.....	„ 6	at 7-30 P.M.
Arrive	Sholapore	„ 7	at 4-15 A.M.
	Bijapore	„ 9	
Leave	Bijapore	„ 12	
Arrive	Sholapore	„ 12	
	Bombay	„ 13	at 10 30 A.

THE HYMN AND THE CAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would ask whether the hymn which is given out at the end of the Cathedral service is meant to be a part of the worship of God, or whether it is merely adopted as a means of keeping the congregation together while the cap is being sent round. If it is intended that it should be regarded and sung as an act of worship of the Deity, it is surely highly indecorous that that worship should be interrupted by the cap. If it be intended merely to keep the congregation together, and not as part of the worship, it is making a mockery of the hymn and turning it to a base, because false, use.

The spirit of devotion contained in the hymn must be lost or disturbed by the in-and-out course of the charity cap.

Let the Archdeacon compose a short address on charity to be delivered by each clergyman at the conclusion of the service while the cap is going round.

PENCIL.

*** The remedy is as bad as the complaint.—ED. *B. G.*

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—VALENTINES sent by the Mail leaving Bombay the 17th January via Southampton, 24th January via Brindisi, will reach England by the 14th February. A CHOICE and VARIED ASSORTMENT can be had at WATSON and COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

REPORT ON THE PRESENT SEASON'S COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

From A. J. Dunlop, Esquire, assistant commissioner in charge of cotton statistics for the Central Provinces and Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dated Oomraoti, 27th December 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of your Chamber, the following report on the present season's cotton crop in the Central Provinces and Berar.

2. Reports regarding the outturn of cotton have of late been conflicting, and some merchants are still of opinion that the receipts will be not much below those of last year. It is in fact only recently that the partial failure of the crop has become apparent. My weekly reports have shown you that in the Wurdha and Nerbudda Valleys, and in the Wun District of Berar, the plants had certainly suffered from an excess of rain, but it was believed that in other districts the outturn would nearly equal that of previous seasons, while it was known that the area under cultivation had been increased.

The weather generally up to the middle of October was favourable, but unfortunately in the latter part of that month rain fell more or less heavily in every district, and this, followed by still more rain on the 7th of the present month has very materially affected the yield from the plants.

The following summary of the district reports will I believe convey a correct idea of the prospects of the season.

Wurdah Valley. (Hingunghat crop.) Promised well until the middle of September. In the succeeding fortnight five inches of rain fell damaging the plants. The crop would still, however, have been a fairly good one had not 7·83 inches of rain fallen towards the end of October. The total rainfall registered at Wurdha is 45·20 inches and at Nagpur 51·40. The Tehsildar of one Talook estimates the damage at ⅔ths of the crop and the other at a half. The average out-turn will not exceed 30 lbs per acre.

BERAR CROP

Wun District.—The total rainfall is 56·35. 9·40 inches of this fell in the end of October doing much damage to the cotton and the estimated out-turn is 24 lbs per acre.

Oomraoti District.—The total rainfall registered in Omraoti is 29·19 inches. October's rain averaged over the district 2 inches, and it has prevented the plants fruiting properly. Cloudy weather in December, while the pods were bursting, had also a bad effect. The average yield is estimated at 35lb per acre. The Bunni crop will yield less than this, but the Jurri plants have not been much injured.

Ellichpur District.—Total rainfall registered at Ellichpur is 34·9 inches. Jurri is chiefly cultivated in this district, and being a late crop it has not suffered so much from October's rain. I estimate the yield at 45 lb per acre.

Akola District.—Total rainfall registered at Akola is 34·01. October's rain was partial in the district. It was not thought to be injurious at the time, but, as in the Oomraoti district, the plants have not matured properly. The following rain was registered in December.

				Inches.	Cents.
Akote Talook.	...	...	...	0	·45.
Julgaum „	...	...	...	1	·50.
Khangaon „	...	...	...	0	·26.
Ballapur „	...	...	...	0	·40.

This has discoloured much of the cotton. The crop is estimated at 10 annas in the rupee, or 35 lbs per acre.

A gentleman interested in the cotton trade writes regarding the Akote crop "that the plants looked very promising a month ago, but are now less so, the bols opening prematurely." It does not anticipate much loss if I have not had an opportunity of seeing that part of the country, but evidently there, as elsewhere, the late rain has disturbed the natural progress of the plants.

Boondana District.—Total rainfall 25·02, of which 83 cents fell in October, and again in December there fell in the Chickle Talook 35 cents.

do	do	Maikur	do	26 do.
do	do	Mulkapur	do	65 do.

which has discoloured much of the cotton. The average out-turn is estimated at 42lbs per acre.

Basim District.— In October 3·94 inches. the total rainfall being 48-30 inches.

I have not received an Official estimate from this district, but believe that the out-turn may be taken at about 35 lbs per acre.

Nerbudda Valley.— As only a small portion of the cotton from these tracts reaches the Bombay market, a short crop, as the present one is, does not materially affect the supplies. The rainfall has throughout the season been unusually heavy, averaging over 50 inches.

3. As a set-off against a diminished out-turn there is fortunately a considerable increase in the area under cotton cultivation in Berar.

The following figures show the cultivated area in each district.

Statement showing the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar in 1875 compared with the area in 1874.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts.	1875-76 Acres.	1874-75 Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated out-turn of clean cotton per acre lbs	Total out-turn of clean cotton in cwts.
		Nagpur.				
Nagpur	115,386	122,935	...	7,549	22	23,665
Bhundara		10	...	...	...	...
Chanda	42,623	54,021	...	11,398	30	11,417
Wardha	237,189	242,899	...	5,710	30	63,532
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	395,198	419,865	...	24,667	...	97,614
		Jubbulpur.				
Jubbulpore..	22,782	22,332	450	...	18	3,661
Saugor*	22,153	22,153	...	...	25	4,944
Damoh	9,398	11,280	...	1,382	30	2,474
Seoni	6,363	7,742	...	1,539	34	1,913
Mundla	657	652	5	...	27	158
Total...	61,793	64,259	455	2,921	...	13,150
		Nerbudda				
Baitool	2,159	2,232	...	73	26	501
Chindwarra..	51,814	40,088	11,726	...	30	13,879
Hoshungabad	22 812	18,734	4,088	...	30	6,110
Nursingpur..	53,547	44,979	8,468	...	30	14,075
Nimar.....	34,867	30,936	3,931	...	30	9,339
Total...	164,199	136,059	28,213	73	...	43,904
		Chuttisgur.				
Raipur	42.796	48,804	...	6,008	17	6,496
Sumbulpur..	56,500	56,500	...	...	30	15,183
Bilaspur* ..	33,396	33,396	...	...	30	9,945
Total...	132,692	138,700	...	6,008	...	30,574
Total in Central Provinces....	753,882	758,883	...	5,001	27½	185,242
		BERAR				
Oomraoti ...	527,360	507.090	20,270	...	35	164 800
Ellichpur ...	222,835	214,702	8,133	...	45	89 532
Wun	273,898	245,616	28,282	...	24	58,692
Akola	579,718	539,504	40,214	...	35	181,161
Booldana	313,664	273,060	40,604	...	42	117,624
Bassim	213,627	178,877	34,750	...	35	66,758
Total in Berar	2,131,102	1,958,249	172,853	...	35½	678,567
Total in Central Provinces and Berar.	2,884,984	2,717,132	167,852	...	...	863,809

* These are last year's figures as returns for the present season have not been received.

Returns are wanting for the Saugor and Raipur Districts of the Central Provinces, but as the cotton receipts from them are inconsiderable, I have preferred submitting the statement in its present form rather than delay it longer.

The total area under cotton in Berar is now 2,131,102 acres being an increase of 172,853 acres from last year. The decrease shown in districts of the Central Provinces is said to be entirely due to the unfavourable season some cotton fields that failed having been sown with other crops.

The crop last year was the largest we have yet had.

The actual exports by the G. I. P. Railway were as follows :—

From	Bales of 3½ cwts.	Estimated acreage.
Wurdha } Hingunghat } ...	30,787.	355,995.
Berar	274,444.	1,955,959.
Stations on the Jubbulpur line }	6,078.	212,677.
TOTAL	311,309.	Bales.

It is difficult, as I have pointed out in previous reports, to estimate beforehand what proportion the exports from the Wurdha Valley will bear to the cotton retained for local consumption. Taking the average of last year's cot-turn at 45 lbs per acre, the crop in the Nagpur and Wurdha districts must have been about 44,000 bales, of which less than ⅔ths were exported. The present season's crop will not, it is believed, exceed 86,197 cwts or 24, 627 bales, and 14,000 bales are required by the local weavers, the exports may then not exceed 10,000 bales.

But it is possible that proportionately higher rates at Wurdha may attract supplies which ordinarily are taken to the Oomraoti market. I found instances of this recently in the Chandoor Talook, where a man, who are in the habit of selling their cotton in Omraoti, were carting it to Wurdha in the hopes of getting a better price, and although it is nothing new for cotton to be carted from Berar into the Central Provinces, a brisk demand, and higher rates at Wardha, may draw a larger supply than usual from distant parts. A new and somewhat peculiar feature in the cotton trade is that the Nagpur and Kampti weavers have recently been taking supplies of cotton from Berar for their looms. The Railway returns show that within the past month 503 Dokras, the equivalent of 168 bales of Berar cotton have been despatched to Nagpur. It is difficult to understand why the weavers should come so far for cotton while their local crop, poor as it is, is now ready, but probably lower rates here induced them to do so.

I think it probable that the Wurdha districts will export 15,000 bales this season.

I estimate the present Berar crop at 678,567 cwt. or 193,876 bales. Last season's crop was 960,850 cwts., while 51,410 cwts. were received at Khangaon from His Highness the Nizam's country, and 19,880 cwts. at Oomoor it from the Cenatral Provinces, the total receipts from all sources being 1,032.140 cwts. Of his 960,554 cwts. were exported and 71,586 supposed to, have been consumed in the country. There is no data from which we can obtain an accurate estimate of the quantity of cotton taken for local consumption, but the weaving classes are becoming less and less important, and in fact with some exceptions, the Industry is merely kept up by Dhers and Shepherds who employ their leisure hours in making coarse cloth. As a body they have no influence on the market and in the case of a short crop their consumption of the raw material is proportionately less. The receipts from parts beyond the Hyderabad Assigned Districts will probably equalize the quantity taken for local purposes, and so far as I have been able to learn from the District returns, and from information obtained from dealers, the exports from Berar may be calculated at 194,000 bales.

The extent of the exports from the Nerbudda Valley depends in some measure on the demand. 9,675 bales were despatched from the stations on the Jubbulpur line in 1873-74. 6,078 bales in 1874-75, and perhaps 5,000 bales may be counted on for the present season.

My estimate of the exports in 1875-76 is thus :—

Hingunghat crop	15.000 Bales.
Berar crop	194,000 „
Nerbudda Valley crop	5,000 „
Total	214,000 Bales.

being 97,309 bales less than last year.

The following figures show the exports up to date compared with last year's at the same time.

Exports of cotton by the G I P Railway from the Central Provinces and Berar

	To BOMBAY.	
	1874. From 1st October to 26th December Bales.	1875. From 1st October to 26th December. Bales.
Stations.		
Hingunghat	...3579 ...	... 738
Wurdah	...5797 ...	... 1812
Oomraoti	...6808 ...	... 1415
Moortizapur	... 31 ...	... 1
Sheogaon	...2102 ...	... 970
Khangaon	...8513 ...	... 2766
Stations on the Jubbulpore line.	.... 74 ...	... nil.
	26'904	7702
Add To Nagpur		...167
„ Cawnpore		469
„ Khandesh		162
Total ...		8500 Bales.

From the cotton already received in Bombay your Chamber will be able to form an idea of the quality of the crop.

I fear that the bulk of the Bunny cotton has been stained by the late rain, and that black leaf will be found to a considerable extent in it. The Jurri crop, being a later one, was less exposed, and the staple is expected to be fairly good.—I have, &c.,

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commr. in charge of Cotton Statistics, for the Central Provinces & Berar.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received the following report from Captain FitzGerald, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Bassim District, which bears out what I have said of the state of the crops in that direction.

"In reply to your No. 2869 dated 15th November, I have the honour to state that the Tehsildar of Bassim reports the *loss* to the cotton crops at eight annas per rupee, the Poosud Tehsildar at four annas per rupee, and the Mungrool Tehsildar at twelve annas per rupee."

"2. This great failure of the crop is due to the too heavy rain during the monsoon which prevented the ryots from weeding their fields. I made enquiries in parts of the Bassim and Mungrool Talooks about the commencement of October, and was informed that the ryots then calculated that their probable loss would be about four annas in the rupee."

"3. About the end of October we had 3 inches and 39 cents of rain in Bassim town and quite if not more than that in other parts of the Talook."

"4. About the 6th December there was another violent storm of wind and rain which caused further loss.

"5. Many of whom I have asked the question in the Bassim Talook calculate their loss at 12 annas, but this is I think an exaggeration. The loss is about eight annas in the rupee for the Bassim Talook."

BOMBAY.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Sadashew Vishwanath Dhurandur, who recently passed a successful examination, was sworn before Mr. Justice Green as an advocate of the court.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Geega Oosman, was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing a *dhotur* belonging to one Hussain Kassum on the day previous.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Hindoo lad, named Bhoodea Dhewjee, was yesterday ordered by Mr. P. Ryan to be sent to the David Sassoon's Reformatory for stealing seven pieces of iron, the property of the Bombay Fort Trust.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Mahomedan lad, named Cassum Bewa, about thirteen years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of stealing a silver anklet from the person of a child at Mazagon, and was sentenced to receive three stripes.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Two Mahomedans, named Adam Essack, a lime merchant, and Cassim Hassum, were yesterday fined Rs. 7 each, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for driving their vehicles on the Mahalumjee Road on Sunday evening in a rash and negligent manner.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR.—It is stated by a correspondent that Mr. George Taylor, of the Bombay Bar, is busily engaged in conducting cases before the Baroda Darbar; and that should the result of them be successful, it is not unlikely he would have a harvest of cases there.

MR. M. P. TUBACK.—A rumour is said to be current at Baroda that Mr. M. P. Tuback, of Bombay, who has been "starring" it at Baroda for some time past, is likely to be appointed to act for Colonel Coles, Commissioner of Police, who intends to proceed to England on leave of absence.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo, named Gopall Shewba, employed at the Morarjee Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Mills, whilst engaged on Sunday in cleaning the carding machine of the mills, got his right arm fractured. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—A correspondent states that Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir, Settlement Officer and now Revenue Commissioner at Baroda, and Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Magistrate, have been directed by Government to remain in the Gaekwar's service for five years more, and that they have consented to do so.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S. S. TIMOR.—A Euro pean seaman, named Thomas Walsh, of the s. s. Timor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing a bottle of whiskey, out of the stores of that vessel, and was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A noted character, named Salvador Francis, was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail by Mr. P. Ryan, on being convicted of loitering between sunset and sunrise in a public place and failing to render a satisfactory account of his presence there.

ASSAULTS.—A Mahomedan, named Furreed Poongs, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace, for assaulting a woman, named Murriam.—Ismail Chowparee was also fined Rs.·7 (in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail) by the same Magistrate, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting one Sangore Sulliman.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a noted gambler, named Dawjee Syamuli, and two others, were charged with gaming with cards and money in a public place. Upon the evidence adduced they were adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the other two were fined Rs. 5 each. One Jaokria Sulliman and three others were also convicted yesterday by the same Magistrate of a similar charge and were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFTS.—The following cases of theft were disposed of yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan :—Deena Mohideen, for stealing three pieces of wire belonging to one Yad Emaum Ali, was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.—Balloo Dhaccoo, for stealing seven pieces of wearing apparel and a pair of boots, the property of one Purseram Lutchmoo, was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.—A Jew, named Nathoo Ezekiel, for stealing a piece of iron, the property of one Mr. Brown, was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1-2nd Queen's will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30 P.M. The following is the programme :—

Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	...	Rossini
Quadrille	Auf der Moldau	...	Knoblock
Selection	Ernani	...	Verdi
Waltz	Fairy Visions	...	Coote
Gavotte	Ariele	...	Bach
Galop	Akrobaten	...	Zikoff

We are requested to state that this Band will play every Tuesday and Friday at the Esplanade Bandstand till further notice.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD MARK KERR resumed charge of the Poona Division of the Army on Friday last, after his return from Delhi and other stations in the North West.—*Deccan Herald*, JAN. 10.

SIR MADAVARAO.—It will be remembered that Sir T Madavarao, Dewan to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, was at one time Dewan to the Maharaja of Travancore. In remembrance of these old times, His Excellency Sir T. Madavarao came to Bombay to meet the Maharaja on his way back to Travancore from Calcutta, on Thursday last.—*Id.*

THE GREAT FORGERY CASE.—The paragraph with the above heading, which appeared in the columns of our local contemporary on the 4th instant, must have startled every one who read it. It will be seen by a notice published in our column of new advertisements that the account given by our contemporary is to say the least of it, one-sided. The notice calls upon our contemporary to withdraw his statements made concerning the occurrence, and concerning the legality of Abdool Kader's marriage with Hayat Bibi.

The other side of the story is, that Shaik Abdool Kader made a proposal of marriage to Hayat Bibi, which was accepted, and that the marriage was celebrated by Syud Nizam Uddin, the deputy Cazee, in Poona, in the presence of several most respectable gentlemen, and they are aware that they led the life of wife and husband. The above marriage was celebrated, as the Cazee's report says, in the year 1846. Abdool Kader, according to the Mahomedan law and custom, married four wives. Before his death he made out a will, duly registered, in which he mentions the names of all the four wives and recognizes as the heir of his estate the Hayat Bibi's grandson, as he had only a daughter by Hayat Bibi, whose son is the heir.

The legitimacy of the Hayat Bibi's grandson is to be discussed, before a Magistrate, says the *Poona Observer*. This cannot be if it is a case of disputed succession. We defer giving any opinion on the claims of either of the parties until the whole question is brought before the proper authorities and settled by them. All we wish to do now is to assure our readers that the question is one of a disputed succession and not a charge of forgery or of anything of a serious nature.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. PERA, Captain R. Methven, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Brindisi.—Mr. A. Steward, and Mr. A. Smallwood.

For Suez.—Mr. J. E. Adshead.

HIGH COURT.—10TH JANUARY.

THE court opened to-day after the Christmas vocation, and Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Green, and Justice Kemball sat in the four division courts. The following motions were heard :—

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

DADABHOY BOMANJEE MUCADUM V. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PASTAGHIA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pullen, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for the plaintiff, moved for the confirmation of the sale of the defendants' house, situated in Bazar Gate Street in the Fort. In pursuance of an order made by the court on the 3rd August 1875, Mr. H. Gamble, with the consent of the parties, was appointed to sell the property, and he sold it on the 4th November 1875 to the plaintiff for Rs. 32,000. The net proceeds of the sale were still in the hands of Mr. Gamble.

His Lordship passed an order as applied for.

JANOOBAEN V. MANEKOOBAEN.

Mr. Marriott, for one of the parties in this suits moved that the suit might be dismissed by consent : the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs.

In answer to his Lordship, the learned counsel said notices to all the parties had not been served.

His Lordship—The parties must be served with notices, and must appear before me. I cannot grant your application : if I did, my order would be more irregular than the motion.

The motion was then allowed to stand over.

(Before Mr. Justice GREEN.)

FUTMA SOOLTAN BEGAUM V. BEKBEE BEGAUM JAN.—JUDG

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LORD DERBY ON THE SUEZ PURCHASE.

(Economist.)

THE Government have not made in this country any statement of their reasons for buying the Khedive's ... in the Suez Canal, but the French Ambassador ... question on the subject, and we have Lord Derby's ... which is, as might be expected, reasonable and ... and very different in tone from the rather ... eulogies with which some of our contempo... have greeted this acquisition. Lord Derby said—... give his words at length, for they are not many, and ... they are the only official declaration on the subject :—

"It was only at the beginning of the week that we knew the intentions and need of the Khedive to sell his shares. My wish, and I expressed it, was that he should keep them. But, on the one hand, he had urgent need of obtaining resources for repayments which admitted of no delay, and on the other hand, we know that negotiations were going on between the Société Générale and the Egyptian Government for the acquisition of these same shares. Therefore, we had either to allow the scrip to pass into other hands or to buy it ourselves. I can assure you that we have acted solely with the intention of preventing a larger foreign influence from preponderating in a matter so important to us. We have the greatest consideration for M de Lesseps. We acknowledge that, instead of opposing him in his great work, we should have done better to associate ourselves with him. I deny, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, any intention of predominating in the deliberations of the company, or of abusing our recent acquisition to force its decisions. What we have done is purely defensive. I do not think, moreover, that the Government and English subjects are proprietors of the majority of shares. I said some time ago in the House of Lords that I would not oppose an arrangement which would place the Suez Canal under the management of an international syndicate. I will not propose this, but I in no way withdraw my words."

So far as we are at present informed, Lord Derby might have gone further in assuring the French that we had no wish to "force the decisions" of the company by a preponderance of votes. The best French lawyers seem to say that we have no votes at all. Their doctrine is that as long as the income—the usufruct, in their law language—is separated from the proprietorship, shares give no vote at all; their influence is suspended. And there is good sense in this, for the deferred proprietor cannot have at heart the present interests of the company as other shareholders have it; he must always be thinking of his distant reversion. And even if we put aside this, we have only 10 votes among a large number. Nothing is, unfortunately, easier to show than that we have acquired no commanding property in the canal in exchange for our 4,000,000*l.*

But this is not the most striking point in Lord Derby's statement. He can hardly, we think, have appreciated—possibly it is not quite in his way to appreciate—the effect of his policy both on the English and the European imagination. In consequence of it a thrill of surprise has been sent through the world; and the popular idea has been, both here and abroad, that we had bought the canal and that the canal gave us Egypt. "England," foreign organs have said in great number, "has at last shown us what she is aiming at—we suspected it before, but now we know it. When Turkey breaks up she wants Egypt for her share just as other Powers want other provinces as their shares." And our own organs, in more decorous language, said much the same thing. They rejoiced that we had "secured the road to India," but we have only secured it in so far as we have obtained a military control of Egypt. If we have not, then we shall be in war time much where we should have been if this had not been done. Our boast practically coincided with the continental reproach. And Lord Derby could hardly have expected to awaken so much enthusiasm, or he would not have himself used such tame language.

And yet he should have expected it, for not only was the act one of itself likely to rouse the imaginations of men, but it was accompanied by a commentary likely to favour the most eager interpretation of it. We were told at the same time that we were to send a special mission to Egypt to report on her finance. This did not, it is true, amount to annexing Egypt, but it looked like taking charge of it and so developed the notion that we had "secured" it to ourselves in case of need.

Seeing how much more reasonable is the language of Lord Derby, we cannot but wish that he had used it before. Some official statement—some short letter—saying in public what Lord Derby said to the Marquis d'Harcourt, would have mitigated, if not prevented, much wild talk, both abroad and here, and would have thus prevented one of the most irreparable kinds of harm, for when the imagination of the world has fastened on one view of an event, scarcely any talking or writing will make it take another. And when Parliament meets, Lord Derby, we fear, will hardly find that the quiet views give satisfaction. After so much advertising something greater will be expected.

To us incomparably the best part of Lord Derby's statements is that which relates to the future management of the canal. And this is made stronger by what he had said to the French representative, only a week before. "I should be very glad," he observed, "to see the time come when it would be possible to largely buy out the shareholders, and to replace the company by a kind of administration, in which all the maratime powers would be represented." And since the purchase, he adds, he still retains that view. If only this had been announced to the world when the bargain was first made known, what a different tone would the discussion have taken, how much less would there have been of the language of selfish ambition here, and of selfish jealousy elsewhere.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON.

(Daily Telegraph.)

INTELLIGENCE has been received which announces the safety of one of the most gallant among African explorers; for Lieutenant Cameron, who had never been seen or heard of since he quitted Ujiji in May 1874, is now reported to have arrived at Loanda, on the West Coast of the continent, with fifty-seven followers, "all the party being well, and their arduous undertaking having been successful." Every geographer will rejoice beyond measure at this happy reappearance of the brave young officer, over whose fate there hung so gloomy a cloud of doubt ever since we lost sight of him a year and eight months ago. His family and friends will have the glad sympathy of the country at this news, so reassuring for them, and we believed that it comes just in time to lighten some gentle hearts which were almost sinking with the weight of "hope deferred." As long ago as the 8th of March in this year Mr. Clements Markham read, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a paper on the interesting explorations which the gallant officer had made upon Lake Tanganyika; but the diaries from which the facts of that paper were taken were already ten months old, and the only further information the accomplished secretary could give was included in the following words. Mr. Markham said:

Lieutenant Cameron has done most valuable and distinguished service to geographical science. In my opinion, he has proved himself to be an able, a diligent, and a careful explorer, undaunted by dangers, not to be deterred by illness or hardships, and admirably adapted, by his tact and kindliness, for the management of natives. I hope for your concurrence in this view. He has already rendered good service. He is now gallantly attempting to achieve one of the most hazardous and difficult exploits ever undertaken by an English traveller. That he may succeed, and that he may be restored to his country and his friends, must, I think, be the sincere and hearty wish of every geographer.

Yet the lapse of time without any tidings of the young traveller was even then very depressing, especially as he was known to have suffered greatly from illness and ulcerated feet. The President of the Royal Geographical Society observed sadly on the same occasion:

It is now ten months since he started on his journey from Ujiji, and if he has found that the Lualaba was the Congo, he ought by this time to have reached the Yellala Falls. At any moment, therefore, definite intelligence of his whereabouts may be expected. It is satisfactory to know that both the Foreign Office and the Admiralty have sent such instructions to all the naval and consular officers on the West Coast of Africa to look out for him, and to endeavour to obtain news of him from the traders who came to the coast from the interior. If they met him they were directed to give him every possible assistance, and to send him with all speed and despatch to his native land.

Another ten months have since passed, and neither Stanley nor any traveller or trader has been able to send us a gleam of good news about the unseen explorer, when suddenly, as is the way with African intelligence, this welcome message arrives, and Cameron turns up, safe, sound, and no doubt full of new scenes and sights, on the West Coast, being the only Englishman, except Dr. Livingstone, who ever crossed the African continent from sea to sea.

The bare fact that he has thus come back into cognisance upon the Atlantic shore is, indeed, enough to make it certain that he must have some interesting matter in store for geographers. His intention was known to be to strike across the country from Tanganyika to Nyangwe, the farthest northerly point upon the Lualaba which Livingstone reached, and thence to track that splendid stream by boat, or along the banks, till he ascertained whether it ran into the Albert Nyanza towards the Nile, or else westward to form, perhaps, the Congo. This problem was indubitably one of the most fascinating and important remaining to be solved. If Lieutenant Cameron had found the magnificent river first mapped by Livingstone running either northwards or westwards, such an announcement, coupled with the discovery by Stanley of the southernmost fountain of the Nile of the west, must have rendered the present year memorable for ever in the annals of geographical exploration. The last words penned by Livingstone about this mysterious channel which he revealed to science ran as follows:

Nyangwe, March 31, 1871.—I went down to take a good look at the Lualaba here. It is narrower than it is higher up, but still a mighty river, at least 3,000 yards broad, and always deep; it can never be waded at any point or at any time of the year; the people unhesitatingly declare that if any one tried to ford it he would assuredly be lost. It has many large islands and at these it is about 2,000 yards, or one mile. The banks are steep and deep; there is clay and a yellow clay schist in their structure; the other rivers, as the Lubi and Kunda, have gravelly banks. The current is about two miles an hour away to the north.

To the north, on its way to feed the Nile, the good Doctor believed that the Lualaba finally ran; but he never felt quite certain of this, and the size of this lacustrine river naturally made geographers think of the mighty volume of the Zaire or Congo, which, running forth between Loango and Loanda, with a bed over a hundred and ten fathoms deep, and a flowing mass which makes the natives of the coast call it "The Mother of Waters," seemed inexplicable unless fed by the lakes and rainfall of the Manyuema country. But, then, whence did its great branch, the Cassi River, come, and how was it that the Lualaba was last seen running northwards so much nearer the Equator than is the mouth of the Congo? All that we have gleaned about this great outlet of the Zaire since Tuckey's time is but little. Grundy and many others have attacked the problem in vain from the sea; all expeditions were soon stopped by the natives, the climate, or the *yellalas*, as its cataracts are called. Beyond these falls and rapids it was reported, indeed, to widen out to two, three, and even four miles, showing in places the prodigious depth we have mentioned; but whether this vast effluent drained the chain of lakes described by Livingstone, or flowed from a separate source, was a point over which a hundred enthusiastic geographers did battle, hurling latitudes and longitudes at each other in a hail of altitudes and observations. Well might the problem fire the ambition of any traveller to deeds of daring, and, Mr. Stanley himself designs to attack it as soon as he has "settled" the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas, and the great uncertainty of the Tanganyika's outlet, conjecturally declared by Cameron to be the Luckuga.

The first impression upon finding the Lieutenant arrived at Loanda would naturally have been that he had followed the Lualaba into the Congo, and thus solved the great problem. But this is unfortunately not the case. His telegram to the President of the Royal Geographical Society runs thus:

Loanda, Monday, Nov. 22.—Turned up all safe; forced by adverse circumstances to abandon Congo route, but have followed water beds between Zambesi and Congo.

The following message has also been telegraphed by Her Majesty's Consul Hopkins, at Loanda, to the Foreign Office, where it was received yesterday:

Lieutenant Cameron, R. N., Livingstone East Coast Central African expedition, arrived in Loanda on the 19th November. Came out at Benguella, all well.

It is, therefore, doubtful whether the Lieutenant has anything sure and certain to tell us about the chief problem of Western Africa. He seems to have been obliged to give up Nyangwe and the Lualaba altogether, and to have struck across the land far to the south. Had it been otherwise, he would assuredly have telegraphed the great fact which he hoped to prove; and the absence of any such statement gives cause to fear that, though he has seen and done much, he has missed the grand prize which lay open, and missed it, no doubt, from circumstances impossible to control, for it needs no better proof of courage and capacity than the journey thus accomplished between the Zambesi and Loanda to show of what good stuff Cameron is made. His safety is, in all and any events, a subject of the utmost satisfaction and it is quite clear that he must have much to relate, even though, as now appears, he has been obliged to leave the main question to some other explorer. His route must seemingly have crossed the Cassi branch of the Congo, about which all particulars would be welcome, and for every reason the arrival in his native land of the gallant officer, which is likely to occur in January, will be hailed with interest and warm expectation. It is, however, too probable that we must not count upon a settlement of the Congo question from this adventurous and prolonged journey, although it may cast indirect light upon it, and tell us new facts about the southern country traversed already in Livingstone's wonderful march.

THE AMERICAN WHISKY FRAUDS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It has been semi-officially announced by the Department of Internal Revenue at Washington that the more rigorous enforcement of the Excise laws will increase the returns from the whisky duty alone by 8,000,000 dollars for the current year. This will be an augmentation of nearly 8 per cent. achieved by the energy and honesty of Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, whom so many of General Grant's particular friends are eager to get out of office. The total income of the Internal Revenue Department is 288,000,000 dols; and if improved administration could make the same profits upon other branches of manufacture subject to Excise as has been obtained upon the distillation of whisky, the finances of the United States would rapidly leap ahead. It is alleged that within the past three years—that is, since General Grant's re-election to the presidency—there has been a steady falling off in the receipts from the Customs duties, and though the "hard times" account for the good deal of this loss, there must be other causes at work. The prosecutions following upon the exposure of the St. Louis Whisky Ring will, it is hoped, stay the mischief and strike terror into evildoers; but there are reasons for doubting whether the popular mind appreciates the evil or is prepared energetically to condemn it. At any rate, the spirits do not think so. One of the most conspicuous of the St Louis swindlers—a man named Joyce—the other day, before leaving the dock after conviction, gave a poetical description of his sad fate, such as Irish patriots are sometimes permitted to indulge in here, but from which hitherto ordinary criminals have been debarred. He, however, like the advance of the Reform movement, which had "risen like the mist of a mighty flood," making "the good and bad suffer alike," the deplorable consequence being that "many young oaks and tall sycamores on the banks are loosened from their firm foundations and dashed into the river of destruction." But this merry patriot, before retiring to serve the term to which he was sentenced of three years and a half imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary, was able to assure his sympathizers and well-wishers that "the flood even now is settling into its former bed, where the crystal waters shall again reflect the green foliage, the oak, and the sycamore, and the gentle breezes and birds of spring shall make merry music in the cathedral aisles of a generous nation."

The history of the whisky frauds is, however making an impression gradually upon the minds of honest, non-political people in the United States. There was nothing abstruse or mysterious in the plan of operations by which the Government during many years was robbed of enormous sums of money. The officers of the Internal Revenue were simply bought up by the whisky manufacturers who wished to carry on illicit distillation without hindrance; and so heartily did the nominees of General Grant and his Ministers enter into the spirit of this arrangement, that they not only did not attempt to repress the contraband production, but "stimulated" it, as we are told, "by every means in their power." They levied black mail upon the law-breakers, and "collected princely revenues for themselves in the way of bribes." The indirect effect of this system was to drive the honest distillers out of the trade, or to pervert them to the practices of the Ring who purchased and used the Excise officers; but the most disgraceful fact revealed in the recent trials is that the bribers and the bribed were both in confederacy with an organization of politicians at Washington who until Mr. Bristow's accession to power were able to muzzle the Administration, and who actually made the needs of the Republican party for money to be spent in electioneering the excuse for exacting larger and larger contributions from the corrupt whisky traders at St. Louis and elsewhere. For the St. Louis frauds, though the most scandalous that have yet been fully exposed, are far from being unique. At Chicago similar proceedings have been detected, and on a much greater scale, but the offenders have not yet been brought to trial. The conviction of General Macdonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, which followed that of Joyce, is the heaviest blow that has yet been dealt at the Rings. Macdonald was a well-known "politician," and had the credit of being personally aided by General Grant's friendship. When Mr. Boutwell was at the Treasury the appointment of Macdonald to the supervisorship came to be talked about, and the two senators from Missouri, ahead of them being Mr. Carl Schurz—laid a strong personal protest against the nomination before the Secretary, alleging that Macdonald, "if not a criminal was the associate of criminals and well known as a common gambler, and generally disreputable in St. Louis." Mr. Boutwell received the protest, said it was "too bad," but that "he could not help it," and hinted at the overmastering force of a higher power, by which he was understood to mean corrupt influences at the White House. At any rate, Macdonald was appointed, and began at once to feather his nest. He seems not to have stepped out of the ordinary paths of the revenue officers in the United States, but to have been simply more audacious in demanding large bribes and successful in obtaining them. It has long been obvious to persons with any perceptive faculty whatever that the state of things connected with the manufacture of whisky was rotten to the core. Though there was every reason to believe that the consumption of spirits was increasing rapidly, the revenue from the Excise showed no corresponding augmentation. Meantime, the officials and the manufacturers displayed a prosperity contrasting curiously with the general complaints of the "hard times." An observer at Chicago says:—

Time out of mind it has been a subject of wonder to outsiders how quickly officials connected with the Internal Revenue offices in this and other cities have grown rich. Poor political adventurers, having no visible means of support except small salaries, have become owners of valuable real estate, fast horses, patrons of the fine arts (or of gaming houses—and more generally of the latter), and have sent their families on extensive foreign tours; and rectifiers, and distillers, in the midst of universal business depression, have amassed fortunes. To own a whisky mill was to read one's title clear to the most luxurious of earthly mansions. To be a gauger or storekeeper was to command all the money that one could desire. The public have long since suspected that there were "millions" in the whisky business, and that most of the cash was tainted with dishonesty. The suspicion has now given place to certainty.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue report indeed that fifty of their officers have been found to be implicated in the small section hitherto exposed of a widely spread conspiracy to rob the Government and corrupt its officials.

Mr. Bristow's energy is the theme of universal rejoicing among decent Americans, and there can be no doubt that nothing but swift and sharp punishment descending on the criminals is immediately serviceable in such cases. Yet it must be confessed that the remedy is only partial and temporary, and affords no security against the return of the disease. Mr. Bristow is for the moment in power and is able to use his power for the public good, but his predecessor was Mr. Boutwell, whose conception of the public good was the good of the party, and at any moment Mr. Bristow may go out and Mr. Boutwell may come back. How little the mass of Americans understand the necessity of expelling the old "political" leaven from the Government may be seen by his recent nomination of Mr. Chandler. Moreover, even the ablest and strongest Minister cannot enforce honesty by mere prosecutions and penalties on a public service in which dishonesty is a tradition; he cannot hope to see everything everywhere for himself; and indeed Mr. Bristow would have been unable to convict the corruptionists at St. Louis but for the aid of a local newspaper, which not only denounced the fraud but collected the evidence against the guilty persons. The real remedy for such scandals is a reform of the Civil Service, by which the Governmeut, offering good salaries, permanence of employment, and social consideration to the men whom it needs for its responsible business may create a sentiment among its officers that will render dishonest dealing a moral impossibility. This is a difficult task, but it will have to be attempted if the United States are not to sink lower and lower into the demoralization of gross corruption alternating with legal punishment.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

To the Editor of the "Examiner and Times."

SIR,—The visit of Sir George Campbell, M. P., to Manchester, and his able speech upon Indian finance on Friday last at the meeting of the Indian Association, furnish another opportunity for reverting to a subject upon which Lancashire, and I believe this country, has made up its mind—the abolition of the import duties, recently imposed, which are rapidly excluding our manufacturers from our Eastern dependency. And although the subject is a vast one, and is necessarily involved in the wider question so ably treated at the meeting alluded to by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I beg, with much deference, to contribute, however humbly, to a solution favourable to the view taken by manufacturers, and in harmony with the free-trade policy of the British Empire. It matters little to us the admission that these duties were not intended to have a protective character, when it is found that the direct consequence has been to call into existence 44 mills in Bombay alone, three only existing, and these of a tentative sort, prior to the imposition of these duties in 1858. Nor is it at all reassuring the statement of Sir G. Campbell that, inasmuch as the duty is now only five per cent., it cannot be considered a grievance.

Our contention is on the broad ground of principle; and whilst a shred of protection is conceded to this new industry in India, it is a standing menace to the prosperity of this district, and by consequence to this country. The same perversity which imposes 5 per cent can as easily increase it to 10 per cent or even 20. The unpleasant fact remains that since the imposition of these duties in 1858 our trade with India in cotton goods has only increased about 2 per cent. per annum, whilst the branch of trade to which these new mills have been confined, the spinning and weaving of coarse fabrics, has fallen off to almost nil. Our exports in 1858 were 320,000 pieces, whilst in 1874 they were only 11,000 pieces. To quote from a Blue Book, "The Moral and Material Progress of India," "the duty on imported piece goods fosters and encourages the home manufacturers;" and again, in the same publication, "The local cotton mills have almost annihilated the English low-class goods." It is evident, therefore, that whatever the object may have been in imposing these obnoxious duties, their direct effect is to foster and protect an industry which had no existence prior to their introduction. But, says Sir George Campbell, the finances of India will not at present admit of the abandonment of such an amount of revenue as is at present derived from this tax. These duties realise somewhere about £800,000, out of a revenue of £50,000,000, and it would appear that the burden of finding a substitute for the tax of which we complain is thrown upon us. Now, there are two modes of meeting a deficiency—to reduce the expenditure, or to discover some new source of income. And when it is known that immediately prior to the abolition of the East India Company its revenue was only about £30,000,000, and that its debt was much smaller than that of the Imperial Government, I have indicated one mode of bringing the expenditure within the limits of income without continuing the tax upon English cotton goods. The fact is there has been an enormous expenditure upon unprofitable undertakings by an irresponsible Government, which now throws the burden of the consequences upon the guaranteeing State.

But if India cannot afford her vast expenditure upon public works, she must abandon them until she can. The Government of India relinquished the income tax almost as soon as it was imposed; and yet Sir George Campbell admits that the richer natives are the most lightly taxed of any in the world. We have imposed order and peace upon India; we rule it for its own sake; we have pledged the credit of England in order to find means to develop the resources of that country. Is it too much to expect that our trading relations should be unimpeded with our Eastern dependency?

To my mind there is no more hopeful source of increased revenue than may be derived from a revision of the land tax, the fee simple of which is vested in the Government of India. And when it is known that some of the settlements date back as far as 1792, and the most recent effected in 1842, it is obvious that a revaluation is necessary consequent upon the improving conditions upon which all sorts of property is held in India. In 1871-72 the revenue derived from the land tax amounted to £20,000,000, out of an income of £50,110,215.

It may easily be imagined, therefore, the expansion of which such a source of revenue is capable. That the subject is beset with difficulties which will require careful management is what all will admit who have thought at all upon the subject. But surely it is far better to go to the fountain head and tap a supply which has been long unappropriated, than laying hold of the readiest mode of raising a revenue at the cost of violating the commercial policy which has long prevailed in this country. It would appear that we are losing our control of the governing classes in India. The Governor-General appears to be no longer amenable to influences from home. As stated by Sir G. Campbell in Manchester, "A Viceroy who had views of his own might sometimes carry them out without much regard to the Home Government. For instance, it was certain that Lord Northbrook thought proper to make the late changes in the Customs arrangements, without giving the least information of the Home Government; so that the Indian Council had no opportunity whatever of expressing their views or exercising the least influence one way or the other." Surely this state of affairs cannot be submitted to much longer. It is high time for a revision of the machinery by which we govern India.

The charter through which Lord Northbrook defies the public opinion of this country and contravenes the commercial policy of the empire is scarcely dry, and I know no reason why it should not be revised.

Whether we like it or not, some change must be made. The credit of England is pledged for the good government of India. Its importance is recognised by the policy of the Home Government, securing a proprietary right of way in the Suez Canal. With such prescience on the part of the Home Government in securing our communications with India, and by sternly imposing upon the Governor-General of our Eastern possessions the same commercial policy as at present at home, and by gradually infusing the same principles of British law into the varying statutes of the various nationalities of which India is composed, we shall the best perpetuate our power and consolidate our Eastern Empire, the proudest boast of which is that public freedom is its corner stone, and the wellbeing of its peoples our loftiest ambition.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

Enfield Mills, December 13. W. E. TAYLOR.

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for December.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of January 4.)

NEXT day Yorke received a letter from Kirke himself. It was chiefly on regimental business, but contained at the end the following paragraph:—

"You will, of course, have heard of my approaching marriage. My wife—for so I may call her, since the marriage is to take place this afternoon—will write to you herself in a few days, to explain why the matter has been kept so quiet, even from our mutual friends; but I must take this opportunity to thank you on her behalf for your many kindnesses. She will always retain a grateful recollection of them, and continue to regard you as a warm friend."

I don't believe she will write the promised letter notwithstanding, said Yorke to himself [and, indeed, the letter never came]; and he sat wondering idly how far the message was really sent by Olivia herself, and whether Kirke guessed his feelings, and wished to express pity for his disappointment.

A day or two after the arrival of the newspapers contained the announcement of the marriage of Colonel Rupert Kirke, C. B., Commandant Kirke's Horse, to Olivia, daughter of the late Archibald Cunninghame, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service.

No allusion to her being Falkland's widow, thought the young man bitterly, as he read the notice; it is as well, forsooth, that a noble fellow should be forgotten. And yet, he added, apostrophising himself, why be a hypocrite? You would have been pleased enough, you know in your heart, that she should forget Falkland for your benefit. Besides, it is not she, but the bridegroom, who has sent the notice to the papers.

Yorke's first impulse was to take leave and go away to avoid being present when Kirke should return with his wife; but he was restrained by a fear lest the cause of his absence should be suspected, and like the man who lingers in a company because he feels that his character will be discussed as soon as his back is turned, so Yorke held on at his post, determined to face the return of Kirke and his bride, at whatever cost to himself.

This took place about a month after the wedding, just as the rainy season was coming to an end, and when a fresh coolness in the early mornings betokened the approach of the charms of an Indian winter.

Kirke's delay in taking a house had of course been explained by his intended marriage. He wanted to select a house himself instead of choosing one beforehand. And there not being one sufficiently good in the cavalry lines, he had now written to engage a large house in another part of the station. Thither the newly-married pair came on a day sooner than was expected, arriving at daybreak; and Yorke, returning that morning from a visit to the general, was riding at foot-pace down the road bordered by the garden of Kirke's house, when he came upon Kirke and Olivia, standing in the garden-drive a few steps within the entrance. Kirke called out to him as he passed by, and advanced towards him, and he had no resource but to turn into the drive to meet him, and dismounting to shake hands and to move on where Olivia stood a few paces behind.

Kirke was neatly dressed as usual, in a light morning suit, with a wideawake hat covered with a drab silk turban, his face clean shaven and his hair, his fair moustache, and his dress dressed in a black and white muslin robe, with a large straw hat trimmed with black ribbon, her face shaded from the sun by a parasol, and Yorke could not help admitting to himself what a handsome couple they looked, and how well suited to each other; while Olivia's appearance and figure as she stood before him brought back forcibly the recollection of the day when he paid his first visit to Rosedrop, and she was wheeled across the park with her father to greet him. How like, and yet how changed! The first freshness of youth had passed away, although in his eyes she appeared as beautiful as ever and he thought she looked nervous and distraught as he advanced towards her. She held out her hand, which he took gravely. "Does she guess that she has jilted me?" thought he; "no and does that anxious look mean a appeal for mercy and forgiveness? But who am I that I should interpret looks—a blockhead that is always fancying a light-hearted woman to be in love with him, when really she is handing her heart about all round the country? Probably she is wondering whether I am going to stay for breakfast, and whether there is enough to eat in the house." And yet, as he thought over it afterwards, surely, if she was not conscious of wrong-doing, this was a strange meeting for two old friends and constant correspondents.

The conversation began with commonplace. What sort of a journey had they had down? and was not this first feeling of cold delightful? "Cold!" said Olivia, "it was dreadfully hot after the hills." Then noticing his horse, she said: "Ah! there is Selim; how well he looks," going up to it and patting its neck, "after all he has gone through, dear thing! What good care you have taken of him!"

Yorke remained silent, for he could not trust himself to speak, being tempted to bid her take back her gift, and an awkward pause ensued, ended by Kirke plunging into business, and beginning to ask various questions about the regiment, while Olivia stood by listening. Presently several of the native officers of the regiment came up in a body to pay their respects, the news of the commandant's arrival having now reached the lines, and Yorke took his departure, Kirke asking him as he mounted to ride off to come and dine that evening. They would be quite alone, he said, for they had not settled down, but were still all at sixes and sevens in the house. And Yorke accepted the invitation. The sooner I get accustomed to the thing the better, he said to himself, as he rode off, not knowing rightly whether he had gotten himself free from his chains, or was in closer bondage than ever.

Fortunately for him, he was not as it turned out the Kirkes' only guest at dinner that evening, Maxwell the regimental surgeon being also of the party. Olivia was dressed in black, being still in mourning for her father; but except that she seemed a little paler than before, Yorke did not now perceive any change in her; already he was forgetting the old face and remembering only the new.

The house, notwithstanding Kirke's apologies, seemed already to be in good order; it was indeed unusually well furnished for one in an up-country station; the servants were in livery, with handsome waistbelts and turbans ornamented with silver crests, and all the table appointments were new and costly. The arrangements all showed careful pre-arrangement, for a large establishment is not to be set up without notice a thousand miles from Calcutta. How far had Olivia been cognisant of all this, and the engagement one of long standing? or had Kirke done it all in anticipation of her accepting him?

The conversation—interrupted at times by Kirke scolding the servants loudly because something or other had been forgotten—turned principally on the campaign, and the later parts of it, for Olivia had not met Maxwell since the Residency siege, and there was an awkwardness in going back to those times. Kirke, however, showed no delicacy on that score; for on Maxwell observing that the garden outside looked very neat and well kept, considering that the place had been so long unoccupied, Kirke said that the whole station seemed in capital order; "and I am told," he added, "that the Residency is looking quite spick and span again. We must drive over there to-morrow, Olivia, if we have time, and have a look round the old place."

Olivia looked distressed, but her husband did not notice it, and went on: "I hear that they have moved Peart's body out of the garden, and the other fellows who were buried there. So they have got decent interment at last, which is more than can be said for a good many of our old friends."

Then Olivia rose from the table and went into the drawing-room, and Yorke could see that her face was pale, and that she looked hurt and ashamed. The man is perfectly brutal in his want of perception, he said to himself. Decent interment indeed! I wonder what dungheap covers poor Falkland's bones?

When the gentlemen came into the drawing-room, Olivia was outside in the veranda, but she joined them soon afterwards and made tea. Yorke noticed that the tea-service and appointments were all handsome and expensive.

Presently Kirke proposed that Olivia should sing; and she went to the piano—a large one, evidently new like everything else. Kirke, who did not know one note of music from another, sat in an easychair with his hands behind his head and went to sleep. Yorke felt that politeness demanded he should get up and stand by the performer, but he could not bring himself to do what would seem like an act of forgiveness and blotting out old memories; so he too kept his chair. Maxwell did the same: and, after Olivia had sung and played for a few minutes, she stopped and joined them again. The cessation of the music awoke her husband, who held out his left hand as she passed his chair, and gave here a caress. Yorke remembered the occasion when her first husband had done just the same thing, on the day when he first saw them together on the outbreak of the Mutiny. Truly an old performer in the part, he thought, bitterly; and somehow the act made her sink lower in his estimation, although he could not help admitting to himself that, if he had been the second husband, he should not have thought the worse of her for permitting these little endearments.

Maxwell and Yorke walked home together, instead of riding, the evening air being now cool and pleasant. They were both silent for a little while, each apparently averse to discuss the matter which occupied his thoughts. At last Maxwell said, with some bitterness of tone, "The commandant does not grow wiser in money matters as he grows older. What a foolish beginning, to be sure! It would need twice his pay to live in that style. And he must be heavily in debt, to start with—at least he was before the Mutiny."

"But I suppose Mrs Kirke succeeds to all her father's property? He ought to have saved a good deal with his large salary."

"I doubt if he had saved a farthing. There is nothing easier than to muddle away your income, however large it may be. He told me just before he started for England that he should have nothing but his pension to live on, barely enough for a bachelor who never gave money a thought; and he ended by saying what a comfort it was to him that his daughter was so well provided for. No, I can fancy a heedless youngster starting off in extravagance like this on his marriage—it was just the sort of thing a foolish young civilian might have done in old days; but a man like Kirke ought to have more sense than to begin by buying a load of things he can't pay for. If he does not pull up soon there will be a smash, take my word for it."

Well, I am glad I shall not be here to see it. No," he continued, seeing that the other looked surprised, "the war is over, and my work is done; I am entitled to my full pension, and may as well take it at once."

I know we could not have expected you to stay much longer with him, but it must be a pity your time for promotion: but surely it is a bad time to retire, just as you are coming into the good things of the service."

"Good things of the service,—what are they? To become a superintending surgeon, and spend your day in an office making out returns and reports, and never getting a real case from one year's end to another? No, I am too fond of my profession for that, and I have enough for my wants. Besides, I daresay I may practise a little at home, if need be. And to tell you the truth, Yorke," continued the doctor, stopping short—for they had now got to the point in the road where their ways parted—"I don't care to stay here any longer. Falkland was a dear friend of mine, and so was her father,"—pointing with his hand in the direction of the house they had just left,—"and I cant bear too see her toying with another man in that way, and so soon, too, after that noble fellow's death. I am not a marrying man myself, and may be peculiar in my ideas, but there seems a sort of degradation in the thing."

Yorke, too, as he walked away, felt that there had been degradation, and yet he knew in his heart that the offence would have vanished from his eyes if Olivia had reserved her fondling for himself. "And what would my old friend Maxwell think of me, I wonder, if he guessed the burning upper most in my heart is envy, and not contempt?"

A big dinner given by the officers of Kirke's Horse at their mess to the commandant and his bride, at which Yorke as second in command occupied the centre of the table, with Olivia on his right hand, was the first of a series of entertainments held in honour of the newly-married couple; and society at Moultaphabad was as lively during that cold season as it had ever been in pre-Mutiny days, the Kirkes soon beginning to return freely the hospitalities they received. A handsome new carriage for Olivia had arrived from Calcutta, with a pair of fast-trotting Australian horses; Kirke's own chargers were the best that could be got in India; and the officers of the regiment, who during the war had been dressed in plain drab little better than that worn by the men, where now requested to procure an elaborate uniform covered with embroidery, of a pattern designed by the colonel, and with horse appointments to match. It was plain to everybody that this style of living would not be met by the salary of a commandant of irregular cavalry; but, although there were rumours in the station, where gossip as usual was rife, of servants' wages and bazaar bills unpaid, the general presumption was that Mrs. Kirke had been left a fortune by her father. A man who had drawn a large salary for many years, and kept only a bachelor establishment, would naturally have saved a good deal, which must have come to his only daughter. So society was satisfied, although pronouncing the Kirkes to be foolish in the matter of expenditure, and criticising freely the costly style of entertainment in which they indulged. Rather, they might have said, in which Kirke indulged, for he was the sole manager of their domestic concerns. His wife had had no experience of housekeeping, and Kirke found it easier to do things himself than to show her how to do them. Thus he began by ordering the dinner during their honeymoon, and kept up the practice, Olivia being quite satisfied to leave the matter in his hands, as well as the management of the servants and dealings with tradesmen. Her own toilet once furnished, she had no need for money, for there were no ladies' shops in Mustaphabad, and if there had been, cash payments would not have been employed. Thus, beyond ordering the carriage when she wanted it, and an occasional call for ayah when her domestic failed to appear at the proper time, Olivia took no more part in the management of the household than if she had been a guest in it, even her notes of invitation being carried out by one of the colonel's orderlies; and of the state of his ways and means she was wholly ignorant, as she was equally of the gossip about his debts. She had always been surrounded by easy circumstances, and the sort of life she led seemed quite in the natural way. After all, her establishment was not on a larger scale than that of Mrs. Plunger, whose husband commanded the dragoon regiment now at Mustaphabad; but then Olivia did not know that Colonel Plunger was a man of fortune, whose presence in India was an accident due to the Mutiny, and who was anxiously casting about for the means of exchanging out of it again.

Any misgivings Yorke might have allowed himself to entertain lest Kirke should ill-treat his wife proved to be unfounded. Kirke, though a hard man and cruel in his dealings with enemies and rebels, was gentle with her; although not manifesting much of the idiotic endearments which might naturally have been given to a newly-married wife, he was thoroughly ind, and Yorke could never detect anything in his treatment of her to which in his heart he could take exception. Kirke was disposed to be harsh to his men, and somewhat overbearing towards his officers, now that the war had come to an end; and was often violent with them, abusing them at meals if anything went wrong, and striking them for trifling offences; and this used at first to distress Olivia, who had never seen anything of the kind before, for her father was a man slow to anger, and Falkland used to treat everybody about him, native and European, with gentle courtesy; but after a time she appeared to get accustomed to these outbursts, and Yorke could not help admitting that she was both fond and proud of her husband, and that any qualms she might have felt at discarding himself—and he was not sure that she had ever entertained such a feeling—had become lulled to rest by the familiarity of the new footing on which they now stood to each other.

Thus the time passed on under these new and strange conditions. Among other liberal tastes Kirke indulged in, was that of keeping open house for the officers of the regiment. Although fond of his wife's society, and frequenting the mess but little, for he neither smoked nor played billiards, he was not a man of much mental resource, and preferred always seeing his wife at the head of the table with more or less of company sitting at it, to dining alone with her; Yorke especially was very frequently there, and even when her health no longer permitted her to dine out or receive general company, he still received frequent invitations as an old friend to join their dinner, and was thus constantly at the house, as constantly making resolutions to break off the intimacy and to get transferred to another regiment, or at least to go on leave, but nevertheless still hanging on, accepting the invitations received almost daily, watching the condition of his hostess with feelings strangely compounded of interest, anger, and self-contempt.

(To be Continued.)

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